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News Summary

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Medical educators have been told that the state of U.S. health care and the declining number of students hoping to become doctors beg for a new concept of medicine: Page A16.

Objections to the special exemptions that TIAA-CREF has asked for its money-market account are likely to delay plans to introduce it: Page A19.

Anger and indignation have greeted a proposal by the president of Wisconsin's university system to waive tuition for low-income minority students: Page A24.

States working with universities to try to improve the economy are finding that the institutions often look out for No. 1: Page A24.

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The value of college endowments rose 13.8 per cent in fiscal 1987, a slower rate of growth than in the two previous years: Page A35.

Homecoming at S.M.U. was different this year. Its program suspended, the campus turned out to celebrate "life after football": Page A41.

The British government has proposed that the size of a university's grant be proportionate to how well it is ranked in various fields: Page A43.

Chinese undergraduates are "ignorant" and politically "immature," says an education minister who chastised them for last winter's mass demonstrations: Page A44.

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INTELLECTUALS FLEE COUNTRY

A Climate of Terror Grips Campuses in Colombia

By LESLIE GAYE WIRPSA
BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

"Here in Colombia," says an elementary-school teacher, "we are beginning to teach children that one dead body plus one dead body equals two dead bodies."

At the University of Antioquia in the north-central city of Medellín, an administrator reports that when her 7-year-old niece was asked to draw a scene of the campus where the official worked, the child drew a policeman firing a gun—and a dead body.

Death threats like this have led three medical-school professionals in Cali, Colombia, to leave the country.

Colombia has long been known for having what the historian Álvaro Tirado Mejía calls a "culture of violence." Last year, with a population of some 28 million, the country had more than 11,000 homicides. Among males between the ages of 15 and 44, murder is now the leading cause of death.

Even with that background, Colombia has been shaken lately by a dramatic escalation of political violence, much of it directed against leftist politicians and progressive intellectuals, including university professors.

- Since July, 13 people from the university community in Medellín—including five people from the medical school—have been murdered. Fernando Zambrano, chief of internal medicine at the university hospital, says many others there are deeply frightened.
- Near Bogotá last month, unidentified gunmen assassinated Jaime Pardo Leal, head of the leftist Patriotic Union Party and a law professor at the National University. In widespread demonstrations that followed, schools, universities, businesses, and public transportation were paralyzed for two

Continued on Page A46

Georgia Baptists Reject Fundamentalist Plan to Control Mercer U.

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN
SAVANNAH, GA.

Mercer University last week successfully fought off a takeover attempt by fundamentalist Baptists in what President R. Kirby Godsey called "a victory for academic and religious freedom."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Georgia Baptist Convention, Mr. Godsey thanked those who had decided against cutting off funds to the university and changing the way its trustees are elected. "We have never claimed to be a perfect university, any more than you claim to be perfect churches," he said. "We are committed to being a Baptist university. We

Continued on Page A20

Asian-Americans Find U.S. Colleges Insensitive, Form Campus Organizations to Fight Bias

By ELIZABETH GREENE
SAN FRANCISCO

When a vandal scrawled "Chinks" across an Asian-American studies reading list in the library at San Francisco State University, George K. Woo, chairman of the program, asked his students to go take a look.

"This is to show you," he told them, "that education does not eradicate racism."

Asian students here and around the country say they are reminded of this fact day after day, endlessly. Anti-Asian sentiment in the United States is higher than it has been in years, according to Asian-American educators and advocacy-group officials, partially because of a trade war with Japan that has left many Americans believing they must fight the Asian "enemy."

The "model-minority myth," a much-used catch phrase for the notion that Asians are superior to other minorities in their work ethic and social values, is adding to the resentment felt toward Asians, they say.

Higher education is no haven.

Told to Drop the Class

Estella Pabonan, a Filipino junior at San Francisco State, for example, says that on the first day of her psychology class the professor looked out at the sea of Asian faces and told students whose "primary

Continued on Page A38

Presidents Decry Quality of Education Dept. Data on Student-Loan Defaults

By ROBIN WILSON
WASHINGTON

Just last month, Neal R. Berte, president of Birmingham Southern College, was fielding dozens of congratulatory phone calls from alumni and parents. His institution had been named the best liberal-arts college in the South, according to Southern college presidents who responded to a poll conducted by *U.S. News & World Report*.

But last week Mr. Berte was on the defensive. He was busy explaining to reporters and others why Birmingham Southern had been cited by the Education Department as one of hundreds of colleges and trade schools with high student-loan default rates. Under a new Education Department policy, institutions like Birmingham Southern could lose all of their federal student aid unless they reduce their default rates to below 20 per cent by 1990. When the department announced the new policy, it also released a list of the default rates at 7,295 postsecondary institutions.

Both the quality of the information in the list and the implications of the new aid policy have raised much concern among college officials. Presidents interviewed last week said that the government's list was sloppy and that they disagreed with the statistical methods used to calculate an institution's default rates.

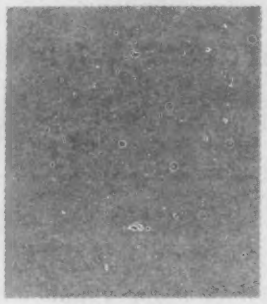
"It's just an unfortunate slice of data that isn't accurate," Mr. Berte said of the

Continued on Page A34

Stigma Still Exists for Research on Sex

The public recognizes and even appreciates the value of research on sexuality, but sex researchers say their work continues to be denigrated on campuses. Story on Page A4.

MARGINALIA



From the Ohio State University *Lantern:*

"Research could answer the problem of spending millions of tax dollars to care for the mentally ill, says a OSU Psychiatry Department official.

". . . 'It frustrates us terribly that there is so little that's known in this field, and yet the only way you can find it out is to do systematic research. Research sounds like a thrill to people, but in an area like this, it's not,' said Dee Roth, chief of program evaluation and research at the Ohio Department of Mental Health."

You'll feel better about it in a day or so.

■

From the State University of New York at Stony Brook *Campus Currents:*

"The SUNY Board of Trustees has approved a request to amend Stony Brook's master plan to include a bachelor of science degree in business management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ibusiness management. The request will now be considered by the Board of Regents and the Governor. The degree, which would be ianalyze problems critically using modern mathematical techniques, draw conclusions, make decisions, and communicate persuasively."

You've certainly communicated persuasively with *us*.

■

From the *Daily Texan:*

"The Academic Programming Committee is having a brown bag lunch with UT students who have studied in France from noon to 1 p.m."

"Short course?" a reader asks.

■

News item in the New London (Conn.) *Day:*

"NORWICH—In black cap and gown, R. Eileen Baccus, Ph.D., formerly took the oath of office Saturday as the president of Thames Valley State Technical College—a post she has held for more than a year."

That's why she took it formerly.

■

From a University of Montana intra-campus memorandum:

"[Singing-on-the-Steps] is one of the University's oldest traditions, beginning at 7:30."

The oldest began at 6:45? —C.G.

In Brief

Wiretap Found on Phone of Bork Critic at Harvard

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Massachusetts attorney general's office are investigating a wiretap that was discovered on the telephone of a member of the Harvard Law School faculty.

The professor, Laurence H. Tribe, is a specialist in constitutional law and was active in the effort to defeat the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. He has also served as counsel to the Pennzoil Company in its $10-billion legal battle with Texaco, Inc.

The wiretap was discovered after two secretaries at the law school heard what they described as suspicious noises on the phones. An expert hired by Mr. Tribe and paid for by Harvard found a wire leading to the second floor from a circuit board around the corner from Mr. Tribe's third floor office in Griswold Hall. No listening or transmitting device was found, but technicians said it might have been removed. They said the wire had been in place for between two and eight months.

Mr. Tribe called the wiretap "outrageous." He has hired a Washington lawyer to investigate.

President of Long Beach Retires Unexpectedly

Stephen Horn, president of California State University at Long Beach since 1970, abruptly announced his retirement last week after a performance review of his fiscal management by the state university system's Board of Trustees.

Mr. Horn declined to say whether he had been asked to step down. He had been highly critical of W. Ann Reynolds, chancellor of the system, during a review of her performance by the trustees earlier this year.

A special outside committee reviewed the financial problems at the Long Beach campus, including a $900,000 budget deficit last year, but its findings were not made public. The campus covered the deficit by obtaining a loan from the system, which was later paid back, and Mr. Horn was stripped of his fiscal authority for a time.

Mr. Horn's administration has been marked by controversy. A state audit last year cited several fiscal deficiencies, including the possibility that more than $400,000 budgeted for instructional positions had been used for other purposes. He was censured twice by the campus Academic Senate over the years.

The retirement of Mr. Horn, who is 56, will take effect July 1. At that time he will be appointed to a Trustee Professorship, a system-wide faculty appointment, in political science. He has tenure as a faculty member at Long Beach.

President of Western Washington U., 2 Vice-Presidents Die in Plane Crash

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

About 3,000 people gathered here last week to mourn three Western Washington University administrators who had died in an airplane crash.

The three officials, President G. Robert Ross, and Vice-Presidents Donald H. Cole and Jeanene C. DeLille, were killed when their Cessna 310 crashed into a heavily wooded area near the Bellingham International Airport. The pilot, Ty Hardin, was also killed.

They were returning from a meeting with alumni and legislators in Tacoma, Wash.

Among the mourners was Washington's Gov. Booth Gardner. In his eulogy, he spoke directly to Mrs. DeLille's 10-year-old son, Justin. Recalling his own mother's death in a plane crash, the Governor said, "She didn't have a chance to say goodbye to me, either."

But, he added, "their message and challenge to us is to build on what they have left."

Mr. Ross, who was 59 years old, came to Western Washington in 1983. He was credited with improving ties with community businesses and increasing state appropriations for the university. He also developed exchange programs with universities in Japan and China.

Mr. Ross previously was chancellor of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and vice-chancellor of the University of Nebraska system.

Mr. Cole, who was 50, served as vice-president for business and financial affairs at the university, where he had worked since 1971. Mrs. DeLille, who was 38, was vice-president for university advancement and had worked at the university since 1983.

Albert J. Froderberg, the acting vice-president for academic affairs, was named acting president.

Agriculture Student Killed in Tractor Mishap

A Northeast Louisiana University agriculture student was killed on a university farm when a tractor crushed him.

John Colvin died as he was attaching a spreader to the tractor and was pinned between the two, according to Larry Ellerman, the university's police director. An instructor discovered the body of Mr. Colvin, who was participating in a university work-study program.

The farm, which was opened 16 months ago, is an instructional and production facility specializing in beef cattle and row crops.

Campus Won't Allow CIA Man To Teach

The University of California at Santa Barbara has rescinded the appointment of a Central Intelligence Agency officer to a temporary faculty position that was to include teaching duties. The action came after a campus protest in which 38 students were arrested.

The C.I.A. officer, George A. Chritton, Jr., had been appointed as a lecturer and was scheduled to teach a class in the winter quarter. But Barbara S. Uehling, chancellor of the campus, changed the appointment to that of visiting fellow with no teaching duties. In both cases, she acted on recommendations of the political science department.

Ms. Uehling also said Mr. Chritton would be prohibited

Wis. Students Protest Reinstatement of Fraternity Suspended Last Month

MADISON, WIS.

Student demonstrators took to the campus of the University of Wisconsin to protest the reinstatement of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, which was suspended last month for alleged physical and verbal abuse of members of a largely Jewish fraternity.

It was the second time the university had reinstated the fraternity in less than a year.

Last spring, the organization was suspended after a party at which members placed a caricature of a black man with a bone through his nose on the fraternity's front lawn.

That suspension ended on October 22, about a week before several members crashed a party given by Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. After being asked to leave, the Phi Gamma Deltas allegedly responded with anti-Semitic slurs, prompting a fight.

Two Phi Gamma Delta members were charged with battery and criminal trespass.

The fraternity has suspended the two members who were arrested and is considering action against three others accused of participating in the incident.

MORRY GASH

The university appointed a law professor, Frank Turkheimer, to investigate the incident. Results of the investigation are expected soon.

'Acts of a Few'

The university reinstated the fraternity after a university lawyer speculated that the suspension might have violated the fraternity's constitutional rights. A joint statement released by Dean of Students Mary Rouse and Acting Chancellor Bernard C. Cohen, read: "We are now persuaded this suspension of the entire fraternity as a consequence of the acts of a few of its members probably violates the organization's constitutional rights to procedural and substantive due process."

Mr. Cohen added that the fraternity's reinstatement should not be taken as a sign of the university's tolerance for racial acts. "Those who violated our community's standards should take no heart from our decision," he said.

But about 300 people, upset by the recall of the suspension, marched on the campus with protest signs, demanding that the fraternity be permanently barred.

Members of the Minority Student Coalition, which organized the rally, said they were disappointed with the way the university had handled racial incidents on the campus.

Another fraternity, Kappa Sigma, gave a party more than a year ago, complete with a "Harlem" room in which black-faced members served fried chicken and watermelon punch. Ms. Rouse said she had not disciplined the organization because its members had publicly apologized.

In another incident, a black student reported that he had been assaulted by several white students outside a dormitory in September. —CHARLES S. FARRELL

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from recruiting for the C.I.A. while on the campus. Mr. Chritton, who is participating in a C.I.A. program that allows senior officers to take sabbatical leave to teach and do research at universities, agreed to the new terms of his appointment.

The students were arrested after about 100 occupied the chancellor's offices and refused to leave at the end of the day. Many protested against the presence of the C.I.A. officer on the campus, but other students simply did not want him to teach.

AAUP Sues Trustees over Librarians' Status

The Montgomery College chapter of the American Association of University Professors has sued the college's board of trustees for removing librarians from their bargaining unit.

According to the suit, three faculty librarians at the Rockville and Takoma Park campuses were told last year that their appointments would not be renewed. Instead, they were offered positions as "staff librarians" with similar responsibilities but lower pay, the lawsuit stated.

Without consulting the union, the college decided that staff librarians would not be included in the union's bargaining unit, according to the lawsuit.

The union is asking the court to reinstate the librarians to their former positions and to order the college to include them in the bargaining unit.

Montgomery officials declined to comment on the suit.

UAW Pulls Out of Fight to Organize at Harvard

The United Auto Workers union has withdrawn from an eight-year campaign to organize Harvard University's clerical and technical workers. The move left the field to the rival Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers, which is believed to enjoy more support.

The local union broke from the U.A.W., its parent, two years ago and affiliated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Both unions are members of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Kristine Rondeau, head of the local union, said the U.A.W.'s withdrawal would clear the way for a vote by the employees on union representation early next year. There are some 3,700 clerical and technical workers at Harvard.

Corrections

- The caption to a photograph in some copies of last week's issue of *The Chronicle* (November 11, Page 47) was incorrect. The correct caption is: "Zhang Mengwei: Some students at Qinghua U., a highly selective institution, 'don't know how to fish.' "
- A table of tuition and fees at 315 institutions (*The Chronicle*, October 21) included an incorrect figure for Central Arizona College. In 1986-87 the college charged $510.

PORTRAIT

Reformer Maps Plan for Geography Professors to Aid Schoolteachers

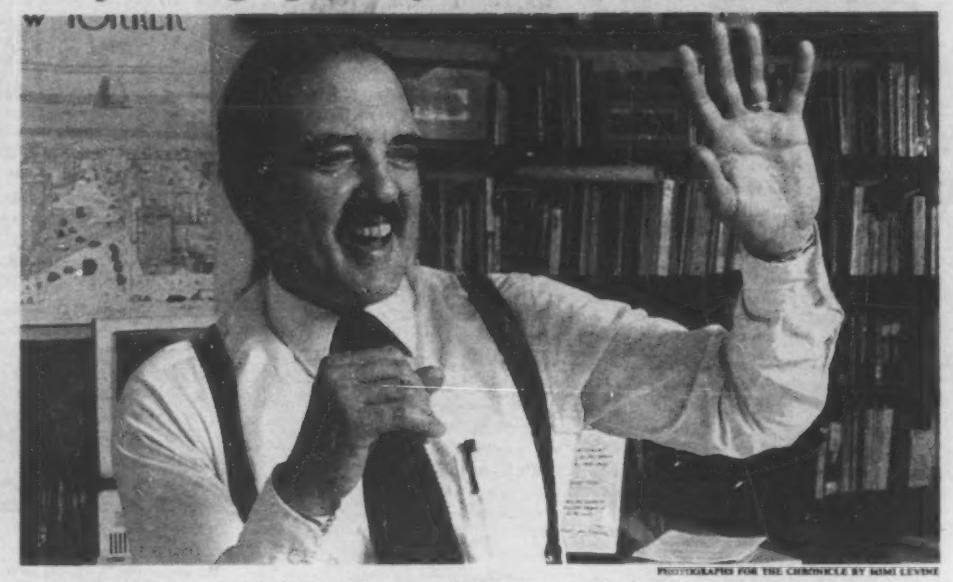
By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN
WASHINGTON

Christopher L. Salter has a geographer's sense of what's really important in Los Angeles.

When he organized a meeting at the University of California at Los Angeles four years ago between high-school teachers of geography and academic geographers in the area, he persuaded his dean to provide free parking for the event.

"At U.C.L.A.," he says, "if you give them free parking, you're going to get all kinds of folks to come."

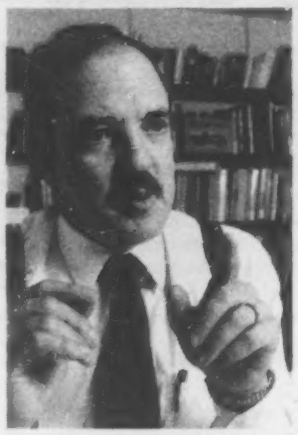
It worked—so well, in fact, that the meeting eventually spawned a network of alliances, as they are called, between schoolteachers and academic geographers that today covers some 20 states and is sponsored by the National Geographic Society. Mr. Salter, on leave as associate professor of geography at U.C.L.A., coordinates the society's Geographic Alliance Network.



PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY IRIS LEVINE

Geographer Christopher L. Salter: "Because of television and the visual image, in a sense the mystery of foreign places has been eliminated."

The alliances bring together classroom teachers of geography—most of whom have had little or no formal training in the subject and teach it as part of a history or social-studies course—and "content geographers," scholars who provide the teachers with suggestions for incorporating geography into their classes, advice on choosing



books and teaching materials, and sometimes, simply, moral support.

Typically, the groups meet for discussion in after-school sessions at a centrally located university, or they plan in-service workshops for teachers at area schools. For the past two years, schoolteachers in the alliances have attended intensive summer workshops in teaching and curriculum planning that are given at the National Geographic Society's headquarters here.

The National Geographic network numbers 15 alliances. This week, as part of Geography Awareness Week, Gilbert M. Grosvenor, the society's president, is announcing the addition of seven more.

Mr. Salter—partly through the sheer force of his enthusiasm and energy, partly through the resources of the National Geographic Society—has been instrumental in the formation of the network since that first meeting at U.C.L.A. back in 1983. Among academic geographers, he has been one of the most persistent proponents of the reform of geographic education in the schools, and probably the one most responsible for enlisting university geographers in that effort.

"The hardest part of this whole little mission," Mr. Salter says, "has been to make a university professor or chair or dean understand that what goes on before college can have an impact, in terms of geography, on what goes on at college.

"You can never begin a freshman course or a survey course in geography with any assumptions about geographic understandings of things as basic as latitude and longitude, or migration streams, or mental maps, or perceptual frameworks for different environments. You're always at square one."

'Not Obvious Enough'

So far, he says, not enough college and university geographers seem to be making the connection. "That kind of linkage should be so obvious, so patently obvious," he says. "But, historically, it has not been obvious enough to generate any kind of union between academics and teachers.

"And when I say *union*, I'm not talking about someone giving up research and spending three days a week out on the circuit talking two hours a day. I'm just talking about a geographer giving two or three hours a *semester* to talk to a couple of classes, to go to an alliance meeting. That begins to turn attitudes."

Mr. Salter's sense of urgency and the National Geographic Society's eagerness to support the teacher-professor alliances, like Congress's declaration of a National Geography Awareness Week, are responses to a growing realization in this country that Americans, especially young ones, are alarmingly ignorant of geography. Possibly the most widely quoted of the statistics that feed the alarm is a finding that 25 per cent of high-school seniors tested in Dallas could not identify the country bordering the United States to the south.

Mr. Salter has some theories about why Americans are so apathetic about geography.

"Because of television and the visual image, in a sense the mystery of foreign places has been eliminated," he says. Exacerbating that, he argues, is the fact that Americans "have a very false sense of self-sufficiency."

Fittingly, his thoughts on those twin dilemmas bear all the earmarks of a good geography lesson.

"If students would just spend 20 minutes looking around the rooms of their lives," he says, "and look to see where the music they love comes from, where the Walkman is made, who makes the tennis shoes that they have four pairs of, what kind of food they get at the fast-food shop, they would begin to see that the international network has already caught them up entirely."

Mr. Salter's office at the National Geographic Society is appropriately adorned with maps and other geographical paraphernalia, including Saul Steinberg's picture of a Manhattan dweller's mental map of the United States. Obviously, Mr. Salter does not share the American indifference to geography.

He attributes at least some of his interest in the subject to his itinerant upbringing: He had attended 22 different schools by the time he finished high school, and hitchhiked and freighted some 135,000 miles by the end of college. He was "always having to figure out a new city," he says. "Trying to 'read' it got me fascinated with landscape."

Between getting his undergraduate degree at Oberlin College and his graduate degrees at the University of California at Berkeley, Mr. Salter spent three years teaching in China. Even there the landscape captured his imagination well before the people did.

From such experiences grew Mr. Salter's main research interests, the geography of China and American landscapes. He has written or edited numerous articles and books on those subjects. For now, however, his interest is geographic education. He is committed to the National Geographic Society for at least two years.

'The Scarlet E'

He doesn't seem to mind giving up his research for the time being, but he understands the reluctance other geographers feel when he presses them to give some time to their colleagues in the schools.

"If they're assistant professors, not only do they run the danger of spending time away from research and publication," he says, "but they run the bigger danger of having to wear the scarlet E, for Education." Promotion committees, he explains, tend to think anyone working with schoolteachers lacks the high seriousness of a scholar.

"It's very delicate. So far, generally, I'm getting full professors who really believe that geography has to be changed at the pre-college level, both for education's improvement, and for the health of the major."

Mr. Salter seems convinced, however, that such a realization is gradually dawning on an increasing number of academic geographers. As it does, he says, the pressures on junior professors may let up.

"If I had to guess," Mr. Salter says, "I would say that we'll have written into promotion-and-tenure committee guidelines by four or five years from now a more significant credit given for linkages between universities and the feeder populations—whether it's geography, whether it's biology, whether it's foreign language.

"It's too obvious an area of creative growth and high utility. Everybody wins in this situation."

Give & Take

The double whammy of the stock market's collapse and the 1986 tax law does not portend well for gifts to colleges, says Hayden W. Smith, senior vice-president of the Council for Aid to Education.

Giving by individuals to higher education has fallen off only twice in the past two decades, he notes. The declines occurred in years when donors suffered double blows.

In 1969-70, gifts from individuals dipped 8 per cent as donors were confronted not only with stock-market losses, but also with adverse tax-law changes. In 1973-74, donors contended with an oil crisis as well as a skidding stock market. Individual giving then fell 10.8 per cent.

Mr. Smith's findings augment those of Lawrence B. Lindsey, a Harvard University economist (*The Chronicle*, November 11). Mr. Lindsey says giving in general has risen in each year that the stock-market has dropped by more than 20 per cent. However, upper-income individuals, whose donations are critical to college fund raising, gave less during market declines.

■

Scandals among televangelists and controversial fund-raising efforts for Nicaraguan *contras* will be among the subjects considered in a new study of critical issues affecting philanthropy.

The American Association of Fund Raising Counsel has commissioned the study as a first step in producing a guide to philanthropic ethics.

Jon Van Til, professor of urban studies at Rutgers University, will direct the study, which will include reports from 14 other scholars.

The researchers will discuss their work at a conference next month sponsored by the Indiana University Center for Philanthropy.

■

Other scholars will search for new ways to finance non-profit organizations. Seven foundations have pooled resources to provide $210,000 to the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities for the project.

Robert T. Conley, the union's president, said that many non-profit groups are suffering from the consequences of cutbacks in federal grants, increased demands on private donors, and challenges from small businesses on activities that produce income.

As a result, he said, many programs that serve needy groups have been shelved. "We face not only a crisis in financing, but a crisis in values," he said.

■

Thirteen men offered up 13 dollars and 13 prayers to found Colgate University back in 1817.

Last Friday, November 13, the number was lucky again for 13 charities located near the college. Colgate students sought to raise $13,000 for the charities by auctioning services ranging from home-cooked dinners to cross-country ski lessons.

Number of Foundations and Value of Their Assets Surged in the 1980's, New Compilation Finds

446 new funds reported established between 1980 and 1985, 5 with assets of more than $100-million

NEW YORK

After declining sharply in the 1970's, the number of new foundations formed each year has started to climb.

From 1980 through 1985, 446 major foundations were established, an average of 74 a year, reports the Foundation Center in the 11th edition of *The Foundation Directory*. As of December 31, 1985, five of the new foundations had $100-million or more in assets.

The real value of foundation assets and total giving has also surged in recent years, according to the directory. In constant 1967 dollars, foundation assets went from $21.1-billion in 1983 to $27.8-billion in 1985, the largest increase since 1972, when the center began monitoring foundation giving and the effects of inflation. Changes in the value of foundation assets as a result of recent drops in stock-market prices are not reflected in the directory.

Such signs indicate that foundation philanthropy in the 1980's was on the upswing, according to Loren Renz, director of research and editor of the directory. "These two years—1984 and '85—were a significantly better time for foundations," said Ms. Renz.

Assets of $92.6-Billion

The Foundation Center, the primary source of public information about private foundations in the United States, started monitoring foundation giving and assets in constant dollars, based on 1967, as well as current dollars to gauge the effect of inflation. The increase in assets from 1983 to 1985 followed a sharp drop in the value of assets between 1972 and 1975; a period of no growth between 1975 and 1981; and a sharp increase between 1981 and 1983.

The Foundation Center attributed the recent surge in assets to gains in the stock market, a slowdown in inflation rates, and legislative changes affecting foundations.

There were approximately 24,859 active, grant-making foundations in 1985, when they held $92.6-billion in assets and awarded $5.7-billion in grants.

The *Foundation Directory*, however, lists only those that have $1-million or more in assets or award at least $100,000 a year in grants.

There were 5,148 such foundations in 1985. While they represented only 20 per cent of all private foundations, they controlled 97 per cent of all foundation assets and were responsible for 92 per cent of all grant dollars awarded.

The new edition of the *Foundation Directory* contains information on 983 foundations not listed in the previous directory, 17 of which have assets of $25-million or more.

Since 1980, 446 new foundations have been formed, a 12-per-cent increase from the average rate of formation in the 1970's, the center noted. Five of the new foundations formed in the 1980's hold $100-million or more in assets.

The largest, the Marin Community

Continued on Following Page

Caltech Gets $40-Million for Research Institute from Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation

PASADENA, CAL.

The California Institute of Technology has received $40-million from the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation for a new center on interdisciplinary research in biology and chemistry.

Arnold O. Beckman, the foundation's president, has pledged a total of $50-million to the institute. The balance will be paid when Caltech has raised a matching $10-million from its trustees for its general endowment. The foundation made the $40-million grant after Caltech raised $10-million for the center from other sources.

The Beckman Institute will be housed in a new building and have its own endowment. Caltech professors may apply to the institute for research grants, which will be awarded through peer review. Faculty members will be associated with the Beckman Institute on a revolving basis while they perform research, and professors may also use major scientific instruments that will be located there.

Said Harry Gray, a chemistry professor and the institute's new director: "This will provide Caltech faculty members with a rapid and flexible means of obtaining research funds for particularly creative and innovative projects that might not otherwise be supported. "Some of Caltech's most significant research achievements have depended on such funding."

Mr. Beckman received his Ph.D. from Caltech in 1928 and taught there until 1940, when he left to direct Beckman Instruments, now part of SmithKline Beckman Corporation, a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products and scientific instruments. He was chairman of Caltech's board of trustees from 1964 to 1974. Mr. Beckman is the inventor of the pH meter, a device that measures the acidity of liquids, and many other laboratory instruments. He was recognized for his contributions to science this month at a special tribute organized by the University of Pennsylvania's Center for the History of Chemistry, which was renamed in Mr. Beckman's honor.

The Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation was formed in 1977 to support higher education and scientific and medical research, especially in genetics and human and artificial intelligence. In the past three years the fund has given away more than $120-million. —ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Value of College Endowments Up 13.8 Pct. in 1987, Marking Slowdown in Growth Rate, Study Finds

WASHINGTON

The value of college and university endowments went up 13.8 per cent in fiscal 1987, a slowdown in the rate of growth of the previous two years, according to the preliminary findings of an annual national study.

The study covered the performance of college endowments in the 12-month period that ended June 30, and therefore did not take into account the effects of the recent stock-market crash.

Last year's increase followed rises of 26.9 per cent in fiscal 1986 and 25.5 per cent the year before, the best back-to-back performances in a decade.

The fact that stock prices rose at a slower-than expected rate in fiscal 1987 accounted for the slower rate of growth in endowment values.

The findings are included in a preliminary report of the annual study of endowment performance conducted by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. The figures represent the "total return rates" for endowments, reflecting changes in the market value of investments as well as interest and dividends.

Smallest Rise Since 1984

For the average endowment, last year's increase in value outpaced inflation, which the Consumer Price Index set at 3.7 per cent and the Higher Education Price Index fixed at 4.2 per cent.

The one-year rise was the smallest since fiscal 1984, when the value of the average endowment actually decreased 2.2 per cent.

The increase for the three-year period ending last June was 22.2 per cent. The five-year increase was 20.4 per cent, and

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College to Get $8-Million from Sale of a van Gogh

NEW YORK

The highest price ever bid for an artwork at an auction—the $53.9-million paid last week for Vincent van Gogh's shimmering painting "Irises"—will result in the largest gift ever made by an individual to a college in Maine.

Westbrook College expects to receive about $8.2-million as a result of the sale.

John Whitney Payson, the philanthropist who sold the work, had long planned to give the painting to Westbrook. But tax-law changes and the picture's soaring value, he said, made it impractical for him to either donate the work or to keep it.

Many college officials fear the sale signals a slowdown in gifts of art (*The Chronicle*, November 11).

Value of College Endowments Rose by 13.8 Pct. in 1987, Study Finds

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the increase over 10 years was 13.6 per cent.

Bruce Dresner, director of investments at Dartmouth College and the analyst for the study, said the effects of October's market downturn would show up in the study conducted for fiscal 1988.

Mr. Dresner declined to speculate about what that study would show, but he said that if the market went up again, "it could be as if nothing happened."

The preliminary report is based on information provided by 174 colleges and universities on 193 endowment pools. The combined assets of the endowments in the study was $29.4-billion; the median-sized pool had assets of $50.1-million.

Generally, the greater the emphasis on equities, the better the performance of investment pools in the period studied.

The average investment pool in the study had 57.1 per cent in equities, 28.1 per cent in bonds, 11.2 per cent in cash, 1.7 per cent in real estate, and 1.9 per cent in other assets.

Colleges with endowments of $100-million or more, which the study found were the most equity-oriented, and those with 65 per cent or more in equity holdings had the highest returns—15 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively.

According to the report, those with endowments under $25-million and those with less than 50 per cent in equities fared the worst—a return of 12.7 per cent or lower. Investment pools worth between $25- and $100-million had a return of 13.9 per cent.

"In retrospect," the report says, "the key to successful 1987 performance would have been the ability to draw down bonds and cash reserves early in the year and allocate assets to stocks."

The complete report will be available in the spring. In past years, the final figures have varied little from the early findings, said Mr. Dresner.

Any four-year institution with an endowment of $1-million or more may take part in the study. The final report will rank the participating institutions by endowment size and will include data on investment performance and endowment characteristics.

—LIZ McMILLEN

Total Return* on Endowments, Fiscal 1987

	Periods ending June 30, 1987			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+13.8%	+22.2%	+20.4%	+13.6%
By size				
$100-million or more	+15.0%	+23.7%	+21.4%	+14.8%
$25-million to $100-million	+13.9%	+22.0%	+19.9%	+13.2%
Under $25-million	+12.7%	+21.3%	+19.3%	+12.3%
By equity-related assets				
65% or more in equity	+15.8%	+24.4%	+21.7%	+14.3%
50% to 65% in equity	+13.3%	+22.4%	+20.8%	+13.9%
Under 50% in equity	+12.6%	+21.2%	+18.4%	+12.3%
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+24.9%	+30.4%	+27.7%	+17.0%
Shearson-Lehman Bond Index	+ 6.1%	+19.7%	+18.7%	+ 9.4%
Consumer Price Index	+ 3.7%	+ 3.5%	+ 3.7%	+ 6.7%
Higher Education Price Index †	+ 4.2%	+ 5.1%	+ 5.4%	+ 7.2%

* Total-return rates represent change in market value, plus dividends and interest, for periods ending June 30, 1987, based on preliminary data for 193 investment pools of 174 colleges and universities.
† An index of changes in prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services, developed by D. Kent Halstead, National Institute for Education.
SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

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Number of Foundations and Value of Assets Found to Surge

Continued from Preceding Page
Foundation, with assets of $430-million, was established in 1986 to administer the Buck Trust funds, which were transferred from the San Francisco Foundation in 1987 as a result of a court order. The others are Stratford Foundation, with $224-million in assets; AT&T Foundation, $125-million; the Medical Trust, $109-million; Bat Hanadiv Foundation, No. 3, $105-million.

In current dollars, the value of the assets held in 1985 by foundations in the *Directory* increased 185 per cent since 1972. In that time, giving by those foundations rose 240 per cent to $3.7-billion. In constant dollars, giving was up 32 per cent.

Company Gifts to Funds Rise

Despite downturns in oil-related industries, gifts from corporations to their foundations rose by nearly 53 per cent between 1983 and 1985 in current dollars, the study found. Seventeen corporations gave $10-million or more to their foundations.

Said Ms. Renz: "More corporations have used the foundation vehicle to protect their annual giving from the economy."

The directory includes a report on trends in foundation giving, based on a study of grants of $5,000 or more awarded by 459 foundations in 1985 and 1986.

Educational institutions continued to be the primary recipients of foundation awards, receiving 38.4 per cent of them in 1986. That figure was a slight increase from the previous year's, although it was still below the levels of the early 1980's.

Last year's increase in the percentage of foundation grants to education was largely due to a large gift by the Danforth Foundation. That philanthropy awarded $100-million to Washington University in St. Louis, the directory said.

The 11th edition of the *Foundation Directory* costs $85 prepaid plus $2 for postage and handling. Copies may be ordered from the Foundation Center, 79 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003.

—LIZ McMILLEN

South Dakota Creates a $7-Million Fund

BROOKINGS, S.D.

Gov. George S. Mickelson of South Dakota last week announced the creation of a $7-million community foundation financed by government, corporate, foundation, and individual contributions.

The South Dakota Community Foundation was established with $2-million from the state, $2-million from the 3M Corporation, and $3-million from the McKnight Foundation, a philanthropy created by William L. McKnight, a former chairman of the 3M Corporation and a native of White, S. D.

The McKnight Foundation's contribution is a challenge grant that must be matched by contributions by South Dakotans during the next year.

The foundation will make grants for the environment, culture, education, health, science, and other charitable purposes throughout the state.

Governor Mickelson said a great portion of the state's contribution would be used to set up partnerships between universities and corporations, to help develop the state's economic base.

The governor named Bernie Christenson, a state legislator, as the foundation's acting executive director.

—ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Private Grants and Gifts

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES
1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009

Philanthropy. For courses about philanthropy and voluntarism: $15,000 each to U. of Louisville, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, U. of Southern California, Southern U. at New Orleans, Temple U., Tufts U., and Western Maryland College.

KRESGE FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 3151
3215 West Big Beaver Road, Troy, Mich. 48007

Facilities. For expansion and renovation of athletic facilities: $650,000 to Albion College.
—For an addition to the science building: $500,000 to Bethune Cookman College.
—For a sports complex: $800,000 to Davidson College.
—For construction of the human-development center: $400,000 to U. of Kansas.
—For renovation of the academic center: $400,000 to Wesley Theological Seminary (Washington).
—For an academic building: $500,000 to Widener U.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10111

Economics. For research on compensation policies and business performance: $200,000 —over two years to Cornell U. (project director: Ronald G. Ehrenberg).
—For research on dual-use technologies: $500,000 over three years to Harvard U. (project director: Lewis M. Branscomb).
Governance. For seminars for trustees and administrators of universities and colleges: $75,000 to Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (project director: Robert L. Gale).
Graduate schools. To study factors affecting the supply and composition of the graduate-school population in U.S. engineering schools: $100,000 over three years to Institute of International Education (project director: Elinor Barber).
History. For a summer workshop on quantitative methods and reasoning for historians: $64,000 to U. of Michigan (project director: Jerome Clubb).
Liberal arts. For faculty and course development in liberal arts: $150,000 each to Colby College (project director: Henry A. Gemery) and Tuskegee U. (project director: Francis A. Taylor).
—For new courses in science and technology: $30,000 to Centre College (project director: Richard L. Morrill).
Non-profit organizations. To train minority-group managers of non-profit organizations in New York: $75,000 each to New School for Social Research (project director: Robert Curvin) and New York U. (project director: Alan Altshuler).
Quantitative reasoning. For a summer workshop on quantitative reasoning: $65,000 to Spelman College (project directors: Sylvia Bozeman and Arthur M. Jones).
Science. For a book on the transformation of ideas in the sciences: $92,000 to Harvard U. (project director: I. B. Cohen).
—For a videohistory program, "Science in National Life": $311,000 to Smithsonian Institution (project director: David H. DeVorkin).
Technology. For a summer workshop on appropriate technology: $66,000 to Brown U. (project director: Barrett Hazeltine).
—For a workshop on technological change: $84,000 to State U. of New York at Stony Brook (project directors: John G. Truxal and Marion Visich, Jr.).

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

University of Arizona. For the college of medicine: $4-million from the estate of Curtis Cusden.
Birmingham-Southern College. For scholarships and for the library: $337,487 from the estate of Dorothy L. Harmer.
—For scholarships and general institutional support: $234,000 from the estate of Virginia Miller Tatom.
Briar Cliff College. For support of programs: $367,000 from the estate of A. J. Toller.
Case Western Reserve University. For support of programs: $1-million over five years from BP America Inc.
Clemson University. For the library: $460,000 from the family of Callie Jones Shirley.
Cleveland State University. For a seminar room in the college of urban affairs: $200,000 from Lilita G. and George S. Dively.
Colby College. For an all-weather outdoor running track: $200,000 challenge gift from Harold Alfond.
College of Charleston. For a professorship in the school of business and economics: $50,000 from Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina.
Illinois Institute of Technology. For the college of engineering: $100,000 from Ford Motor Company.
Illinois Wesleyan University. For the Minority Opportunities Program: $200,000 from an anonymous donor.
Lane Community College. For support of programs: $500,000 from Wayne H. Shields.
Millikin University. For support of programs: $343,608 from the estates of Charles and Adele Whitfield and $225,000 from the estate of Robert W. Bartlett.
University of Notre Dame. For the college of engineering: $250,000 over five years from General Motors Corporation.
Princeton University. For the chapel and its ministry: $7.5-million from the estates of Charles Tibby Hanna and Dorothy Hanna.
Roanoke College. For scholarships: $1-million from an anonymous donor.
Washington State University. For scholarships: $500,000 from the family of Dorothy Otto Kennedy.
Wichita State University. For scholarships, fellowships, and for support of programs: $1-million from Dwane and Velma Wallace.
—For the Institute for Aviation Research: $250,000 from Cessna Aircraft Company.